

Question 1 of 20 : The National Response Framework presents the guiding principles that:

- a. Improve homeland security agencies' response to catastrophic natural hazards and terrorist-related incidents.
- b. Update and supersede the National Incident Management System's framework based on lessons learned.
- c. Enable all response partners to prepare for and provide a unified national response to all incidents.
- d. Provide local, tribal, State, and Federal responders with specific operational plans for managing a wide range of incidents.

Question 2 of 20 : The National Response Framework is:

- a. Triggered following a declaration by the Security of Homeland Security.
- b. Written exclusively for professional emergency management practitioners.
- c. A comprehensive guide to preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.
- d. Part of the larger National Strategy for Homeland Security.

Question 3 of 20 : A basic premise of the National Response Framework is that:

- a. Incidents should be managed at the lowest jurisdictional level possible.
- b. Unity of effort results when responding agencies are willing to relinquish their authorities.
- c. Readiness to act encourages response partners to self-dispatch to an incident scene.
- d. Response partners use nonstandard structures to allow for flexible and scalable responses.

Question 4 of 20 : If an incident grows beyond the capability of a local jurisdiction, then:

- a. The National Guard is activated to assume command of the incident scene and manage response operations.

- b. The State activates its emergency plan, provides needed resources, and requests assistance from other States using existing mutual aid agreements.
- c. The local jurisdiction applies for Federal assistance under the Stafford Act and other Federal authorities.
- d. The Federal Government activates the National Response Framework to prepare to respond as needed.

Question 5 of 20 : Who is the principal Federal official for domestic incident management?

- a. Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official
- b. Federal Coordinating Officer
- c. FEMA Administrator
- d. Secretary of Homeland Security

Question 6 of 20 : Select the FALSE statement from below:

- a. When assistance is coordinated by a Federal agency with primary jurisdiction, the Department of Homeland Security may activate Framework mechanisms to support the response without assuming overall leadership for the incident.
- b. The Framework promotes partnerships with nongovernmental and voluntary organizations which provide specialized services that help individuals with special needs.
- c. The Framework mandates that the private-sector entities responsible for critical infrastructure and key resources develop and exercise contingency plans.
- d. The Framework is focused on incidents of all types, including acts of terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies.

Question 7 of 20 : Exercises should:

- Include multidisciplinary, multijurisdictional incidents.
- Include participation of private-sector and nongovernmental organizations.

Cover aspects of preparedness plans, including activating mutual aid and assistance agreements.

_____.

- a. Contain a mechanism for incorporating corrective actions.
- b. Have consequences for inadequate performance.
- c. Be repeated until performance is at an acceptable level.
- d. Be based on the most catastrophic scenario that could affect the community.

Question 8 of 20 : The National Incident Management System (NIMS):

- a. Creates a comprehensive framework to protect critical infrastructure and key resources through developing partnerships with the private sector.
- b. Provides a proactive approach to ensuring that responders from across the country are organized, trained, and equipped in a manner that allows them to work together seamlessly.
- c. Establishes standardized methodology and terminology used for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning.
- d. Ensures consistent reporting methods across departments, agencies, and operations centers at the Federal, State, local, and private-sector levels.

Question 9 of 20 : When developing protocols that promote situational awareness, priority should be given to:

Providing the right information at the right time.

Improving and integrating national reporting.

Linking operations centers and tapping subject-matter experts.

_____.

- a. Standardizing reports.
- b. Acquiring cutting-edge technology.
- c. Limiting access to information sources.

- d. Using advanced statistical methods.

Question 10 of 20 : Incident managers begin planning for the demobilization process when:

- a. Incident activities shift from response to recovery.
- b. The first resources are ready to be released.
- c. They begin the resource mobilization process.
- d. Requested by the emergency operations center.

Question 11 of 20 : Which Incident Command System element provides a command structure to enable agencies with different legal, jurisdictional, and functional responsibilities to coordinate, plan, and interact effectively on scene while maintaining their own authority, responsibility, and accountability?

- a. Unity of Command
- b. Area Command
- c. Unified Command
- d. Unity of Effort

Question 12 of 20 : This structure is the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place.

- a. Incident Command Post
- b. Emergency Operations Center
- c. Joint Command Post
- d. Strategic Operations Center

Question 13 of 20 : Whose duties include operation of the National Response Coordination Center, the effective support of all Emergency Support Functions, and, more generally, preparation for, protection against, response to, and recovery from all-hazards incidents?

- a. The President

- b. Secretary of Homeland Security
- c. DHS Director of Operations Coordination
- d. FEMA Administrator

Question 14 of 20 : As a member of the Unified Coordination Group, the Principal Federal Official (PFO):

- a. Promotes collaboration and works to resolve any Federal interagency conflict that may arise.
- b. Directs the incident command structure established at the incident.
- c. Has responsibility for administering Stafford Act authorities.
- d. Has directive authority over the senior Federal officials who are responding to the incident.

Question 15 of 20 : Operating under the direction of the FEMA Regional Administrator, Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCCs) coordinate Federal regional response until:

- a. The Principal Federal Official (PFO) is designated.
- b. The National Operations Center (NOC) assumes coordination.
- c. Incident response and demobilization are completed.
- d. The Joint Field Office (JFO) is established.

Question 16 of 20 : The State Coordinating Officer is:

- a. Assigned by the FEMA Regional Administrator to expedite the delivery of needed services to a State.
- b. Appointed by the Governor to coordinate State disaster assistance efforts with those of the Federal Government.
- c. Deployed through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact to coordinate State-to-State mutual aid and assistance.

- d. Selected by the chief elected officials in impacted jurisdictions to interface with the State officials during the incident response.

Question 17 of 20 : Which organization serves as FEMA's primary operations management center, as well as the focal point for national resource coordination?

- a. Strategic Information and Operations Center
- b. National Response Coordination Center
- c. Federal Operations Center
- d. Disaster Response Center

Question 18 of 20 : The National Preparedness Vision, National Planning Scenarios, Universal Task List, and Target Capabilities List are the four critical elements comprising the _____.

- a. National Infrastructure Protection Plan
- b. National Preparedness Guidelines
- c. Federal Department and Agency Operations Plans
- d. National-Level Interagency Concept Plan

Question 19 of 20 :Select the false statement from the following:

Make sure your emergency plans:

- a. Leave leadership roles and responsibilities undefined so the plan is more flexible.
- b. Are developed using hazard identification and risk assessment methodologies.
- c. Are integrated, operational, and incorporate key private-sector and nongovernmental elements.
- d. Include provisions for all persons, including special needs populations and those with household pets.

Question 20 of 20 : Planning across the full range of homeland security operations is:

- a. An inherent responsibility of every level of government.

- b. Primarily conducted by Federal agencies with homeland security missions.
- c. Required in order to receive assistance under the Stafford Act.
- d. Focused primarily on the protection of the Nation's critical infrastructure.